

CHINESE PROTEST AGAINST THE LOAN

Natives Desire to Construct the Hankow Railroad With Home Capital if It Is to Be Built.

Peking, May 28.—The opposition of the gentry and other popular leaders in Hunan and Hanoi provinces to the acceptance by the Chinese government of the Hankow Sze Chuen railway loan has not diminished. On the contrary, the anti-foreign sentiment regarding this particular subject is becoming more pronounced.

This extremely hostile feeling was expressed in a startling manner recently. President Shi, Chi Tchang of the board of communications received a letter from the leader of the opposition in Hunan province protesting against the conclusion of the loan communication was written in the blood of the writer's severed finger.

During the negotiations between the Chinese government and the United States, Great Britain, Germany and France, there were occasional manifestations against the loan in the provinces, and the trouble became acute a few weeks before the loan agreement was signed in Paris by the members of the International Banking syndicate. It is generally believed that the violence against the loan was done by the natives at Changsha, the capital of Hunan, was influenced by the considerable desire of foreign capital and foreign direction in the construction of the Hankow Sze Chuen railway, which influential persons in the province wish to have built, if at all, with Chinese capital.

When the agreement was reached by the promoters at the French capital, doubt was expressed whether the Chinese government would be as willing to conclude the contract as it was anxious to have the American financiers should be allowed to participate, lest otherwise international complications jeopardize the success of the loan.

The present attitude of the Central authorities has been well known. Much uneasiness was felt here during the outbreaks at Changsha and other nearby points, and in order to get a definite knowledge of the situation, American Minister Calhoun dispatched Captain J. H. Reeves, military attaché at the Chinese legation, on a tour of investigation.

Captain Reeves returned here. He reports that the situation generally in the province is encouraging. The government troops, he says, are in control of the inland points at which the riots of the natives occur.

SENATOR LORIMER ACCUSES THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE AND GOV. DENEEN OF CONSPIRING AGAINST HIM.

(Continued From Page One.)

with Senator John D. Broderick of Chicago, in front of the St. Nicholas hotel in this city, the day before Lorimer was elected senator. After some desultory conversation, Broderick said to Lorimer: "I am going to ask you a question, and I want you to answer it. I am going to ask you if you could vote for Lorimer, and he replied that it was possible, since some of his constituents had told him such a vote would help toward disrupting the Republican party in the state."

Holtzlaw declared Broderick then said to him that if he would vote for Lorimer there would be \$2,500 in it for him, and he then agreed to cash his vote the next day, May 26, for Lorimer. He said that he had never been approached on the subject before, and denied that Lee O'Neill Browne, minority leader of the house, or Broderick had ever brought the subject to his attention.

Got in the "Band Wagon." Holtzlaw, up to this time, had voted consistently for Democratic candidates, Lawrence Stringer. During conversation, Broderick told him Lorimer was going to be the "put over" the next day, and that there was a question about it, said Holtzlaw, so he concluded that he "might just as well get in the band wagon."

At this time, according to Holtzlaw's statement, there was nothing said as to when, or at what place, the money should be paid. Later, he says, he received a communication from Broderick, but could not remember whether it was by letter or otherwise. On the event, on June 17, 1909, Holtzlaw went to Chicago. He visited Broderick's apartment and was paid \$2,500 for his vote for Lorimer. Most of the money was in \$100 bills, he said.

In regard to the "back-pot," Holtzlaw's memory did not work well, and he could tell but few of the details of the transaction. He denied that he had any previous knowledge of the distribution of money at the close of the session, and the first he knew of the existence of such "back-pots" was when he read about it in the newspapers.

Was Handled \$700. He said a month after he was paid \$2,500 he received a letter from Broderick asking him to come to Chicago. He said the letter was from Broderick for Broderick's wanting to see him when he was handed \$700, Broderick remarking, "This is coming to you."

Holtzlaw said he asked no questions, but went back home. Holtzlaw detailed his conversations with agents of various desk concerns. On the night of January 17, 1910, the day before the election, he went to the Ford-Johnson company of Chicago, to figure \$10 higher than the next highest bid. Holtzlaw said he visited Otto Freier, sales agent for the Ford-Johnson company, at the St. Nicholas hotel and told Freier it would be worth \$2,500 for him to use his name in the contract for the Ford-Johnson company. He declared that Freier told him that this sum was one of the "charges" that his company could not afford to pay so much.

At this time, Holtzlaw related, A. R. Johnson, of the firm of Johnson & Hatcher of this city, entered the room. Freier then told him he would have to talk to Johnson, and that anything Johnson said was all right. Holtzlaw said he told Johnson he wanted \$2,500 for his vote in favor of the furniture contract, and that Johnson declared that he could not pay that much, and that the \$1,000 he offered Holtzlaw was \$500 more than any of the members of the committee were getting. The sum of \$1,500 was then agreed upon, so Holtzlaw says. The agreement was made that the money was to be paid when the furniture was delivered and the company had received its money from the state.

Confession of Freier. Freier was taken before the grand

jury late today. State's Attorney Burke told him Holtzlaw had confessed, that he would give him the opportunity to tell what he knew about the transaction and that he might consult an attorney. Freier declined to consult an attorney and after telling Burke what he knew about the situation was taken from the grand jury, where he repeated the story.

Freier corroborated in every detail the story told by Holtzlaw regarding the meeting in Freier's room at the St. Nicholas. So far as the evidence presented shows, there is nothing to show that Freier has anything to do directly with the agreement to pay members of the committee for their votes in the election. Freier's story had been told to the grand jury the jurors voted indictments and made their report.

The bill charging conspiracy to perform the felony of bribery contained three counts directed at Senator Stanton, Emberton of Calumet and D. W. Holtzlaw of Iuka, and Representative John S. Clark of Vandallia. Captives were immediately ordered to the county jail, each at \$100 each. As soon as the indictment against Holtzlaw has been placed on the records of the State Attorney, he moved that it be nolle and this was done. Holtzlaw then left the court room saying he was going to his home in Iuka.

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paper cover and have been subversive since that time."

Coming down to modern times, he declared that all the power of the city, county, state and federal administration, under the leadership of Senator Hopkins, Governor Deneen and Mayor Busse, "assembled into a misfit organization," combined to destroy the organization controlled by Lorimer, with intent to give control to the Tribune.

He traced his breach with Governor Deneen largely to a difference of opinion between the two as to the wisdom of spending independently of action by the national government, the \$200,000 pledged to the state towards the deep waterway to gulf project, which the governor favored and he opposed.

Governor Deneen Accused. He asserted that the governor personally advised him in the preparation of the White story. He went on to say:

"The governor joined this campaign of slander because he saw an opportunity to throw dust in the eyes of the people, use the conspiracy to defeat those who stood for federal co-operation in extending the \$200,000, and secure control of the next legislature. Why he persists in his efforts to get control of the \$200,000 when he well knows that it is itself is not sufficient to construct a waterway is a mystery that I cannot fathom."

Senator Lorimer further attacked the Chicago Tribune's policy in opposition to the Payne-Aldrich tariff, attributing it to failure to see in the free list wool pulp, which would have saved it \$100,000 a year.

"This," he said, "is the only tax we have any record of in which the Tribune pays its just share."

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Pemberton, tonight stated that his client will be here Monday. State's Attorney Wayne of Cook county called State's Attorney Burke over the telephone during the day after hearing of developments, and said to Burke:

"Well, you have put one over on us, haven't you?"

"I don't know that you can call it putting one over," said Burke. "We have a few indictments, but we haven't much local pride down here."

"Well, you don't do good work," said Wayne, and if there is anything we can do to assist you, we will be pleased to lend our assistance."

WAYMAN PLEASED.

Chicago, May 28.—State's Attorney Wayne did not attempt to conceal his satisfaction when he learned of State Senator Holtzlaw's confession tonight, saying:

"Of course I am pleased. It only bears out our investigation here. I shall give State's Attorney Burke every possible assistance in the premises."

Reply of Tribune.

Chicago, May 28.—The Chicago Tribune, in a statement tomorrow, commenting on Senator Lorimer's charges in the United States Senate that the Tribune was conspiring to ruin him, will say:

"The statement that Mr. Medill McCormick conspired with others to ruin Senator Lorimer, financially with Representative White's narrative is untrue. Mr. McCormick was not in Chicago when the White narrative was brought to the attention of the Tribune. He did not know of its existence until he read it in the Tribune. Mr. Lorimer's bank is of no interest to the Tribune. He dragged it into the case. One after another his frantic fabrications could be nulled, but the truth is being brought out in Sangamon county Cook and Washington. It will be possible soon for all to decide the question of Lorimer versus the Tribune if the Tribune is as important in the meantime the answers to Mr. Lorimer are White, Link, Beckemeyer and Holtzlaw, with others that will be."

ALL OVER FOR THE PRESENT

(Continued From Page One.)

a charge against him. Why? Why, was he sacrificed? It rests deep in the conception which actuated Mr. Ballinger that the men who stood with him and is the conception of a class of privilege that men high in exalted station must be protected at all costs but a miserably humble servant of the government has no rights, if for the protection of Ballinger it is necessary to condemn innocent men. He is nothing but an inferior officer. This is a question of privilege whether political or financial and it is absolutely connected with that same idea that pertains to Guggenheim, Morgan and other great resourcers of men of the country."

The hearing room was crowded, and at the conclusion of each speech a demonstration interrupted the proceedings. Women crowded about the attorney after the hearing and congratulated them.

Verrees Was Bitter. Attorney Verrees consumed the greater portion of the day in concluding his argument. He was most bitter in his denunciation of former Secretary Garfield and former Chief Forester Pinchot, who, he said, conspired to accomplish the ruin of the state by the administration of "law and not of man."

He said Pinchot had been credited with a loftiness of purpose that he does not deserve, and insinuated he would "hesitate at nothing to carry out his purposes and plans." He referred to the 26 missing letters found in Glavis' box was evidence of the practice pursued by Pinchot's enemies, asserting that they intended to charge Ballinger with concealing them if they were called for and not produced.

Mr. Verrees said the stir that had been raised over the Lawler memorandum was merely an indirect attack upon the President, and that the President had fully and frankly explained the circumstances under which that document was prepared.

In beginning his reply, Mr. Pepper declared it was a "wholly baseless" charge that the Tribune was conspiring to ruin the state by the administration of "law and not of man."

Ballinger had been inspired by a feeling of disappointment at not having been retained in the Taft cabinet. He said if that were so, Mr. Garfield's antagonism would not have been directed toward Ballinger.

Saying he suspected Mr. Verrees of caricaturing conservation when he depicted Pinchot and his friends as standing behind a "bar" of interests and people's coal, exclaiming: "Don't let Guggie get it!" Mr. Pepper added:

"The Ballinger idea of conservation seems to be, 'Do let Guggie get the coal.'"

Representative M. S. Link of Mitchell, Ill., Democrat, charged with perjury. He was elected to the Illinois legislature in 1908, and was elected to the state senate in 1909. Link made the third confession, and the indictment standing against him was nolle.

Evans and Wilson were arrested and gave bond, Brown in the sum of \$15,000 and Wilson \$5,000.

Upon receipt of a telegram from the Chicago Tribune, the Tribune for Senator Broderick's immediate arrest, Assistant Chief of Police Scheutert tonight detailed detectives to hunt for Broderick. The detectives had not found him at 10:19 o'clock.

Several avenues HAVE BEEN OPENED

No Telling Where the Investigation Now Going on Will End.

Springfield, Ill., May 28.—States Attorney Burke believes the confession of Senator Holtzlaw and the other evidence before the grand jury today opens several new avenues for investigation which will probably involve several members of both the House and Senate and he would not be surprised to have a number of applications for immunity both tickers.

Three big gates to the field of corruption are thrown open:

1.—The jackpot.

2.—The bribe.

3.—Payment of money for votes in senatorial contests.

Nothing is likely to develop, however, before the grand jury convenes next Tuesday, when more sensational evidence is expected.

Under the Illinois statutes the crime of conspiracy to commit a felony is punishable by a term in the penitentiary from one to six years, or fine, not to exceed \$2,000, or both. The penalty for bribery is imprisonment in the penitentiary for one to five years.

Broderick Well Known. Senator Broderick, Democrat, is well known in Chicago as a politician. He was elected to the state senate in 1908 and has served in the upper branch of the legislature continuously since then.

Senator Pennington is one of the best known members of the legislature. He served his first term in 1896 and during the 1907 session acted as president pro tempore of the senate.

Representative Jos. Clarke figured prominently in the investigation following the confession of Representative White in the senate on Saturday. He is a lumber dealer of Vandallia and a member of many fraternal organizations.

Senator Holtzlaw is also one of the prominent members of the senate. He has taken an active part in the prosecution of the bribery case, and is well known throughout the state. He is director of several state banks.

Coming to Court. Sheriff Werner received word tonight from Sheriff J. W. Eakin of Vandallia, Fayette county, saying that Representative Clarke will be here Monday in response to the rapids.

Attorney Hugh Graham, for Senator

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Weather Forecast for Today: Fair.

A Talk to Mothers About Boys' Clothes

WE HAVE had much to say recently about Boys' Clothes. There is much to say about Gardner Boys' Clothes—their superior style, better fabrics, distinctive patterns, excellent making—and we could use this entire space to describe the numerous styles and fabrics embraced in our great stock.

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companied him on his ramblings all over the state, and today is headed for the great mining unknown; with the facilities ever at hand to quickly determine whether he has uncovered dross or gold, and to smelt and mold the gold in his own laboratory. In other habits, absolutely independent of the crushers and smelters to be found in the largest mining camps.

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Purchasing only the wheels of the car in their manufactured state, he has constructed the plans and exact patterns and superintended the casting of every other part of his car. He has constructed his own model of three-cylinder two-cycle engine with double friction drive, with a proved 22-horse power and a steady traveling capacity of fifteen miles an hour under any and all conditions of roads from the sandy desert to the most ragged wagon road among the hills or to blaze a new trail where necessary. The engine is connected with a dynamo which will generate and furnish electric lights for all purposes, and the engine when not in use for travel can be run with the machinery as crusher, which will put out any ore to the fitness of 100 mesh, which, in conjunction with a miniature smelting plant completes the mining outfit. The car carries four 10-gallon tanks for gasoline and two 20-gallon tanks for water. The body of the car is built for all the conveniences of housekeeping, including two folding berths, a small kitchen cabinet and triple cooking outfit.

Mr. Larson is accompanied by his wife, and they do not expect to return to Los Angeles for many months. Their route lies through San Bernardino, Victorville, Daguerre, Randsburg, Death Valley, Arizona and up and down the Colorado river. Wherever a trace of gold is discovered the crusher and smelter can determine its value in less than an hour, and no time need be lost in prospecting unprofitable locations.

KAISER BITTEN BY BUG. Berlin, May 28.—Emperor William is experiencing inconvenience because of an eruption on the right hand caused by the bite of an insect. The court physicians state that there is no danger of serious consequences from the bite, which they expect to disappear within a few days. They have, however, opened and treated the affected part against the possibilities of blood poisoning.

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